

Strike May End To-day In Seattle

Mayor Threatens to Ask Martial Law Unless the Men Return to Work

Lighting Plants Guarded by Troops

Seventeen Companies of Troops Are Ordered To Be Ready for Summons

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Belief that settlement of the general strike in Seattle was possible before to-morrow was expressed by Mayor Ole Hanson late to-day following a conference between a committee of business men, which he headed, and a special committee of seven, which represented the union men. The Federal government will be asked by Mayor Ole Hanson to assume complete charge of Seattle if the strike of the 35,000 union workers in sympathy with 25,000 shipyard workers is not called off by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mayor Hanson late to-day sent the following notice to the strike committee:

"I hereby notify you that unless the sympathetic strike is called off at 8 a. m. February 8 I will take steps to operate all essential industries and place this city under control of the Federal government."

Mayor's Attitude Approved

Seattle believes that its chief executive will carry out his plan if necessary. Hundreds of citizens called at the City Hall this afternoon and signed statements expressing approval of Mayor Hanson's attitude. As they left the hall cars of the municipal railway laden with passengers passed them and the advocates of law and order cheered repeatedly.

Facing an admitted attempt at soviet control of the municipality, Seattle will see the issue put to the test to-day.

People Guaranteed Protection

Mayor Hanson to-day addressed the following proclamation to the people of Seattle:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor, I hereby guarantee to all people of Seattle absolute and complete protection.

"They should go about their daily work and business in perfect security. We have 1,500 police officers, 1,500 regulars from Camp Lewis, and can and will get the services, if necessary, of every soldier in the Pacific Northwest to protect life, business and property.

Papers Torn Up by Boys

"Troops in Seattle!" read the seven-column headline of "The Star" issued this afternoon, the first newspaper to be published since the strike was called. Manned and guarded by soldiers, the first truck load of newspapers was sent into the business district. The soldiers gave the papers free to crowds that gathered around the trucks. Some of the crowd, believed to have been unon newsboys, seized many of the papers and tore them to bits.

Electricians Ordered to Work

It is in the Electricians' Union that the first break in the general strike is appearing. The strike action in this union did not represent the sentiment of the majority, and was contrary to the code of the international organization. Protest was made by a committee of workmen from the municipal electric plant, with the result that summary notice has been received from the international officers ordering them back to work under penalty of forfeit of membership.

In keeping with his determination to operate essential industries unless the striking Mayor Hanson has called upon Governor Lister to introduce at once an emergency measure in the Legislature empowering Seattle's executive

Club Women Demand Decent Evening Gowns

THE following resolution was adopted unanimously yesterday by the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. The federation represents all the women club members of New York:

"Whereas, The designers of women's evening gowns have led fashion to the extreme limit of indecency, and this is having a most demoralizing effect upon the youth of the country; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we women of New York do all in our power to urge women to dress modestly, and that we, through a committee appointed by the president of the City Federation, seek to control indecency in dress by appealing to designers of women's fashions and the leading shops and by a public appeal to women."

Full story of the meeting on page eighteen.

Walkout July 1 Against 'Dry' Law Is Urged

Central Federated Union Votes for Referendum by Labor Organizations

The Central Federated Union voted unanimously last night at a meeting at the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street to refer to the members of all affiliated bodies the question of a general strike to emphasize labor's protest against national prohibition. It was the first move, Ernest Bohm, secretary of the organization, said, in an organized resistance to prohibition that might lock every wheel in the country when the sun rose on a beerless United States July 1.

Three hundred and fifty thousand workmen will vote on the question to be propounded by the Central Federated Union, it is said. Two hundred thousand more will have a voice in the matter if the United Hebrew Trades accedes to a suggestion Mr. Bohm will make to that organization that it join the fight for beer.

Many Approve Referendum

Beer was the burden of the anti-prohibition speeches at Labor Temple. Speaker after speaker who rose to approve the referendum resolution which Morris Brown, treasurer of the Central Federated Union, introduced declared that laborers and mechanics would not perform hard manual labor without Mr. Brown said he introduced the resolution in the form he did because he wanted the fight for beer to be waged by the workmen themselves.

John Sullivan, delegate from the United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers' Union, expressed confidence that the threat of the strike, backed by earnest resolve to see it through if necessary, would be enough to inspire some one in authority to find a way out of absolute prohibition.

Mr. Bohm said after the meeting that organized labor throughout the country would be approached in an effort to gain its assistance in the campaign for beer. All unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he said, were urging that the Federal amendment be declared unconstitutional.

Labor Opposed, Says Bohm

Referring to the labor agitation against prohibition, Secretary Bohm said:

"Labor, as a whole, is certainly opposed to prohibition. It is opposed to it, in the first place, because it adds so many more to the unemployed; in the second place, because it is an infringement of personal liberty.

"Unions throughout the city are taking action now toward a protest on July 1. I believe there will be a general movement which may result in a country-wide walkout."

"How do you expect to stop a constitutional amendment by a walkout, Mr. Bohm?" was asked the secretary.

"We can make such a protest that the Supreme Court will declare the constitutional amendment unconstitutional," he answered the query. "I don't think that the legal machinery of the country can be used to put something over on the people that they don't want, and they don't want prohibition."

"When it comes to a few men flying in the face of the majority in enacting laws, it's bad business."

"No Beer, No Work," Threat Is Adopted by Newark Trades Council

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—The Essex Trades Council, which has a membership of 75,000 union men, met to-night and adopted resolutions favoring the "no beer, no work" plan advocated by the Building Trades' Council on Wednesday night.

A committee of five men was appointed to meet with a committee of five from the building trades and formulate plans to resist the American, undemocratic and financial law.

Henry F. Helfers, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, introduced the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Attempt Made To 'Frame-Up' 'Dan' Costigan

Threat of Official in Office of District Attorney to Prosecute Saved Inspector

Enright Explains His Act

Dr. Parkhurst Issues Statement That Vice Crusaders Are Ready for More Work

Efforts were made by certain influences in the Police Department to degrade former Inspector "Honest Dan" Costigan by means of a "frame-up" only a few weeks before Commissioner Enright reduced him in rank.

Only the intervention of an official of the District Attorney's Office, who learned of the trap and threatened to prosecute its designers for conspiracy, averted an attempt to incriminate Costigan so deeply that he could be thrown out of the department.

This was the chief development in the case of the deposed inspector yesterday. The day also witnessed a tremendous growth in public support for Costigan.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst issued a statement in which he said his Society for the Prevention of Crime, which brought about the Lexow investigation, stood ready to act in this new Police Department crisis.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts under the Mitchell administration, also deplored the removal of Costigan, saying "the police official best qualified to protect the public has been thrown into the discard."

Non-Political Group Planning to Defend Inspector Costigan

Men of affairs in New York City are banding together, it was learned yesterday, to form a non-political organization for the defense of Inspector Costigan. They are considering an appeal to the Legislature at Albany against an investigation of the New York Police Department.

This growing indignation on the part of citizens produced a marked effect on Commissioner Enright between

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Tobogganing!

THE first official record of the long expected drop in the high cost of living came yesterday, when Dun's commercial agency reported that its "index number" of wholesale prices had slumped to \$220.05, which is the lowest point touched since October 1, 1917.

Retail prices invariably follow wholesale prices in their downward course.

An "index number" is the statistician's method of expressing the average price of a large number of different commodities.

Only Part of New Loan to Be Tax Free

Two Classes of Bonds May Be Issued in April Under Plan of Secretary Glass

The forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan, to be offered in April, will consist of two classes of bonds, one taxable and the other free from all taxation, under a plan endorsed by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Glass, who will come to New York next Friday to confer with local bankers on the matter, already has decided, bankers said yesterday, that the rate on the exempt portion of the impending loan should be 4 per cent. Although bankers are discussing a rate of 5 per cent on the taxable portion of the issue, this has not yet been decided upon and it is possible that the rate may be less.

Members of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve District of New York, including the representative bankers of Wall Street, are heartily in favor of the proposal to issue two classes of bonds, and as a matter of fact have impressed upon the Secretary the advantage of such an offering.

Best for Small Investor

Making the loan offering in this manner, it was pointed out yesterday by a representative investment broker, will result in attracting the money of the small investor, who does not care whether his bond is taxable or non-taxable, as well as the investor of the millionaire class, who is seeking tax exempt securities yielding a fair rate of interest. A rate of 4 per cent on the proposed new issue of tax-exempt Victory bonds, would compare with a 3 1/2 per cent rate on the outstanding Great Liberty Loan bonds, which is the only tax-exempt issue that the government has issued so far.

Representative bankers have transmitted to Secretary Glass their belief that it would be best, in case the proposal to make the loan in two classes is adopted, as now seems quite certain,

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Allied Armies May Occupy Essen Under Sterner Armistice Terms; Ebert Calls Truce "Ruthless"

"Don't Drive Germany to Uttermost," He Warns in Opening Assembly

Demands a Place in World League

Charges Bad Faith in the Refusal of Entente to Repatriate Prisoners

WEIMAR, Feb. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Ebert, in opening the German National Assembly in the Court Theatre here this afternoon, described the Allies' armistice terms as "unheard of and ruthless," and warned against "driving Germany" to the uttermost.

He aroused approval when he began by declaring: "We have done forever with princes and nobles, by the grace of God."

He said the German people was now ruling itself. There was disapproval mixed with approval when he declared that the revolution would decline responsibility for the shortage of food and the defects in food in Germany.

Need, the Chancellor continued, delivered Germany to her enemies, but he protested against being a slave to Germany's enemies for thirty, forty or sixty years.

"Our enemies declare they are fighting militarism, but militarism has been dethroned," Herr Ebert asserted, whereupon an Independent Socialist interposed.

The speaker next took up the armistice terms. The whole House was with him when he protested against the expulsion of Germans from Alsace and the sequestration of property.

Shouts of Indignation

The assembly broke into shouts of indignation as the Chancellor referred to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held in captivity. All this, he said, showed anything but a spirit of reconciliation.

"We warn our opponents not to drive

U. S. to Get Full League Draft Soon

By Frederick Moore
New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
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PARIS, Feb. 7.—The reason why the peace conference's committee on the league of nations is silent regarding its character is because President Wilson strongly opposes premature publicity regarding the Anglo-American draft, which the committee is now revising.

The committee men say that ample opportunity will be afforded the nations to discuss the matter before acceptance.

Simultaneous publicity will be given the document in Paris, London and Washington, timing the publication with Mr. Wilson's arrival in New York. The general principles of the league have been accepted by the commission. The details are offering no insuperable difficulties, but the draft probably will represent the framework only, leaving the constitution of the league to subsequent development.

Mr. Wilson is confident that Congress will sanction the league. He has given no definite indication as to his views on America's acceptance of mandatory responsibility in Asia and Africa.

Following his predilection for the lucky number of "13," his arrival in France having been arranged for December 13 and the first business session of the five-power council having been opened January 13, his departure has now been arranged for February 13.

Envoy Asserts Japan Earned Pacific Islands

"Any Other Disposition Would Be a Reflection on Us," Declares Makino

PARIS, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—Baron Nobuaki Makino, senior Japanese delegate to the peace conference, has prepared for public information a document, which will be issued next week, outlining Japan's position respecting questions open for settlement in the Far East.

"Japan does not come to the conference with demands," the statement says, "but is asking only those things which appear just to us in the light of Japan's position in the future of the Far East."

After a brief reference to Siberia, in which the baron states that Japanese troops were sent with their own agreement with those of the United States and the Allies, he says: "We have now withdrawn the major portion of these troops and we will be glad when the day arrives on which all troops may be withdrawn and an orderly government set up in Russia."

Right to the Islands Urged

Referring to the Marshall and the Caroline groups of islands as peopled by wild and practically savage tribes, Baron Makino says:

"We claim the right to occupy these islands for purposes of peaceful development. A national sense of dignity inspires the whole people of Japan to the conviction that any other disposition would be a reflection on us, and the handing over of the supervision of these islands would be a just recognition of what services we rendered in maintaining the commerce of the Pacific and assisting our Allies in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean."

"We contend, and shall continue to contend, that Japan should control the islands north of the equator, and that the future of the wild tribes inhabiting the islands must depend upon the development of their civilization—a development which Japan most certainly will not retard."

Loyalty to Allies Suggested

Continuing, Baron Makino says: "The government and people of Japan have been the loyal allies of Great Britain and France and, we believe, useful friends to the United States and Russia. It is not for me here to enter into a relation in detail of the services we rendered in this war."

"It is sufficient to say that what has been given or spent and what has been lost in the cause for which the Allies fought and won has been contributed in the spirit of loyalty and sympathy, and the Japanese delegates to this conference are here to assist in the work of building up barriers against future wars and in forging the links of friendship and understanding between the nations of the East and the West."

PEKING, Wednesday, Feb. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Attempts are being made here late to-day for the organization Sunday of a "soldiers, sailors and workers' council." The handbills bore the signatures "Phoenix Trades Council" and "Phoenix Building Trades Council."

Call to Organize Soviet Is Issued in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 7.—A call was issued here late to-day for the organization Sunday of a "soldiers, sailors and workers' council." The handbills bore the signatures "Phoenix Trades Council" and "Phoenix Building Trades Council."

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11 Terms of League Draft Accepted and Non-Conscription Plan Dropped

Japan Insists on Pacific Islands

U. S. Recognizes Greater Serbia; Wilson About to End Italo-Slav Dispute

New armistice terms were discussed by the Supreme War Council of the Allies yesterday. The discussion will continue to-day.

Failure of Germany to turn over ships, as agreed under previous armistice conditions, it is understood, may result in the imposition of severer terms. As one of these, it is declared, Marshal Foch will demand the occupation of Essen, Germany's great munitions centre, by the Allies.

Eleven articles of the twenty-two embodied in the draft of the league of nations have been approved by the society of nations commission.

The project for the abolition of compulsory military service has been abandoned by the commission, due to the opposition of France and Italy. Speeding up of the draft may cause its submission to the peace conference before the return of President Wilson to the United States.

Baron Makino, Japan's senior peace delegate in Paris, issued a statement yesterday in which he declared Japan will adhere to its demand to take over the former German colonies in the Pacific north of the Equator.

President Wilson's mediation between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs is said to be likely to succeed.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement formally recognizing the greater Serbian nation.

New Armistice Terms Expected to Set Final Date for Compliance

PARIS, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Allied Premiers met this afternoon at the Supreme Inter-Allied War Council to fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar by Chancellor Ebert that Germany would break off negotiations with the Allies.

The Supreme Council official bulletin this evening says:

"The Supreme Council to-day discussed the terms of the extension of the armistice with Germany. The discussion will continue Saturday."

"The Labor Legislation Commission discussed the representation which will be given to governments and organizations of employers and working people in the proposed permanent international conference. It was decided that women should be equally eligible as men as delegates to the conference."

Foe Forgetting Pledges

The feeling in peace conference circles is that the Germans are more and more forgetting their position and it is expected that the Supreme War Council will take measures to bring them to a sense of the realities.

Marshal Foch will go to Treves on February 17 to fix the conditions for a third renewal of the armistice, and the discussion of the conditions to be imposed probably will take up most of the time of the Supreme War Council session to-day.

It is understood that the council will fix a brief time within which the Germans must carry out the conditions they have fulfilled only in part. In this respect it is noted that none of the German merchant ships which were to have been sent to certain Allied ports have yet been handed over.

Would Occupy Essen

French opinion considers that the occupation of Essen is of first necessity if the Allies are to control Germany's principal war factories. Public opinion in France also is asking if the Supreme War Council is going to allow Field Marshal von Hindenburg to establish himself in Bromberg and prepare a campaign against Poland, which can only be supplied through Danzig.

The Supreme War Council also will fix the size of the contingents of France, Great Britain, the United States and Allied nations in the armies of occupation, both in Europe and Asia.

League Draft Likely To Go Before Peace Parley Next Week

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Eleven articles of the project for the society of nations were discussed and approved with small modifications by the commission on that

